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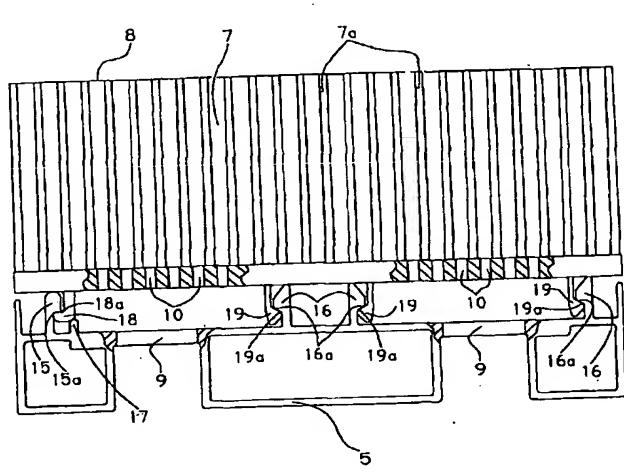
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(54) Title: STRUCTURE OF BRUSH MOUNT FOR CUTTING TABLE

(54) 発明の名称: 裁断テーブルのブラシ取り付け構造



(57) Abstract: A structure of brush mount for an automatic cutting machine. In the structure, individual brushes are easily removable from the brush mount base and can be movably arranged on the brush mount base sequentially in rotation. Fastening force between the brush and the brush mount base can be maintained against load from a specific direction. A connection projection having a fitting face as a connection face is formed in a forward row, and the fitting face has solider connection effect than a fitting face of a projection in a rearward row. Because of this structure, a projection on the back side of a brush for a cutting support face is not removed by load perpendicular to the direction in which the brush is movable on the brush mount base. On the brush mount base, there is formed a connection rib with a connection face opposed to the connection face of the connection projection of the brush. The connection rib has connection effect solider than that of a fitting face of a fitting rib.

(57) 要約: 本発明の目的は、ブラシ取付台から取り外しができ、且つ移動可能とした各々ブラシを順繰りにローテーションしてブラシ取付台に並設できるとともに、特定の方向からの負荷に対抗して、ブラシ取付台との締着力を維持できるようにした自動裁断機のブラシ取り付け構造を提供することである。

[続葉有]

(AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI 特許 (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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一 国際調査報告書

裁断支持面用ブラシの裏側の突起がブラシ取付台上で移動可能な方向に直交する特定の方向からの負荷に抗して外裁断支持面用ブラシの裏側の突起がブラシ取付台上で移動可能な方向に直交する特定の嵌合面を係止面とする係止れることのないように、後方側の列に有する突起の嵌合面よりも堅固な引っ掛け度合の係止面を有する係止リブを形成した。

Specification

Brush Mounting Structure of Cutting Table

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to an improvement of a brush mounting structure for a cut-support surface of a cutting table of an automatic cutting machine for cutting a sheet material, such as a knitted fabric and a woven fabric, to a desired form.

10 Background Art

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The automatic cutting machine is structured so that a sheet material spread on the cutting table can be carried in and cut to a desired form with a cutter knife adapted to be movable while moving up and down from above. When cutting, the cutter knife is freely moved back and forth and around in the state of its cutter blade being stabbed into the cutting table and, accordingly, the cutting table is formed by and paved with hard brush hairs, to allow such a free movement of the cutting knife. Further, the cutting table serves as a conveyer movable to carry out the sheet material after cut. For example, in the arrangement of a brush mount and a cut support surface brush proposed by JP Laid open (Unexamined) Patent Publication No. Hei 3-26496, each brush is adapted to be movable by the fit in longitudinally extending slots in the brush mount. In this arrangement, when the brush is mounted to and dismounted from the brush mount for replacement purpose, the each brush is moved and attached to and/or detached from an end of the brush mount.

This arrangement of the brush mount and the cut-support surface brush can allow the brush to move on the brush mount along the slots, but cannot allow the attachment/detachment of the brush from its own place. For example, when a brush have to be replaced, for example, for the reason that cut-support surface brush hairs located around a center of the cut-support surface formed by a number of cut-support brush hairs is damaged, the brush including the non-damaged brush hairs as well as the damaged brush hairs must be moved and removed from the brush mount for a while and then the block of brush hairs including the new brush hairs must be returned to the related brush mount. Thus, the arrangement above requires a time-consuming and troublesome work for the replacement. In order to save this trouble, the applicant of this application previously proposed, for example, in JP Laid-open (Unexamined) Patent Publication No. Hei 5-71067, an automatic cutting machine having a brush mounting structure for the cut-support surface that can allow the damaged brush to be removed from above the cut-support surface, for replacement with the new one.

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However, in the structure that can allow removal of any desired brush by lifting it from above the cut-support surface, a clamping engagement between the brush and the brush mount is allowed by only a claming force of the order that can permit the brush to be lifted up by hand. Due to this, when a load more than an allowable load is applied to the brush or when a load is continuously applied to the brush from a particular direction, the claming force is weakened so that the brush may be disengaged from the brush mount. For instance, a comb-like member to scoop out the sheet

material is fixed at an end of the cutting table in such a manner as to hide among the hard brush hairs so that when the sheet material, after cut, is carried to a carry-out portion of the cut-support surface by the cut-support surface serving as the conveyer, the sheet material can be released from the cut-support surface by the comb-like member. With this arrangement, when the hard brush hairs are intertwisted and thereby arranged nonuniformly during the uninterrupted operation, a load more than the allowable load is applied to the brush from a front side with respect to a traveling direction of the conveyer or a continuous load is repeatedly applied to the brush in the long run. As a result of this, the claming force for clamping engagement between the brush and the brush mount is weakened earlier, producing the problem of increasing the likelihood that the brush may be disengaged from the brush mount.

Disclosure of the Invention

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In the light of the problem mentioned above, the present invention has been made. It is the object of the present invention to provide a brush mounting structure of a cut-support surface of an automatic cutting machine that can allow selective dismount of any desired brush, out of a number of cut-support surface brushes on their respective brush mounts for the cut-support surfaces arranged in parallel, from the related brush mount, can allow sequential rotation of the movable brushes so that the brushes on the brush mounts can be rearranged in parallel, and can allow a clamping force for clamping engagement between the brush and the brush mount to be held against a load applied to the brush from a particular direction.

The present invention provides a brush mounting structure of a

cutting table in an automatic cutting machine comprising a cut-support surface for a sheet material formed by a number of brush hairs arranged on a brush mount for the cut-support surface, a suction mechanism, disposed under the brush mount, for suctioning the sheet material put on the cut-support surface, and a cutting device disposed over the cut-support surface and adapted to be movable to any selected position so that the sheet material on the cut-support surface can be cut to a desired shape by movement of the cutter device, the cut-support surface for the sheet material being adapted to be movable as a conveyor to carry out the sheet material after cut, wherein the cut-support surface brush has a number of hard hairs at a front side of a base thereof having air suction holes and has a plurality of rows of projections at a back side of the same, the projections of the brush being detachably engageable with and movable with respect to the brush mount, wherein an engaging projection having an engaging surface which is adapted to be hooked more firmly than an engaging surface of a back-row projection and serves as a holding surface is formed in a front low of the brush, to prevent undesired release of the engagement between the brush and the brush mount against a load applied from a particular direction orthogonal to a direction in which the brush is movable over the brush mount, and wherein an engaging rib having an engaging surface confronting the engaging surface of the projection of the brush, and a holding rib having a holding surface which confronts the engaging surface of the engaging projection of the brush and is adapted to be hooked more firmly than the engaging surface of the engaging rib are formed in the brush mount.

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It is structurally preferable that an auxiliary rib via which a back side of the engaging projection formed in the cut-support-surface brush is guided is formed in the brush mount at a location behind the holding rib, so that a load applied from the front side of the brush is born on the auxiliary rib.

It is also preferable that an auxiliary projection is formed in the cut-support-surface brush at a location behind the engaging projection, so that a load applied from the front side of the brush is born on the auxiliary projection, while also an auxiliary rib via which a back side of the auxiliary projection is guided is formed in the brush mount.

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With the construction above, a number of brushes can be movably mounted on the respective brush mounts for the cut-support surface brushes, putting the engaging projections of the cut-support surface brushes in engagement with the holding ribs of the brush mount for the cut-support surface brushes. The cut-support surface is formed by a number of brush hairs of the brush mounted on the brush mount.

When a brush hair(s) of the brush is/are damaged due to the cutting operation and is replaced with the new one, the damaged brush is lifted up at one end thereof where the holding projection is not provided, to release the clamping engagement, so as to remove the damaged brush from the brush mount at that location. Then, when a new brush is reset, the engaging projection of the brush is engaged with the holding rib of the brush mount located at the same location or at a different location at which room is made for the new brush by moving the remaining brushes. Thereafter, the projection formed at the other end of the brush is put into clamping engagement with the engaging rib of the brush mount. In addition to this,

even when the brush is lifted up at a portion thereof where the engaging projection of the brush is in engagement with the holding rib of the brush mount, the engaging projection of the brush and the engaging rib of the brush mount are engaged with each other so firmly that they cannot be disengaged easily. Further, the brush mounting structure of the invention is structured to bear the load applied to each individual brush, so that when the cut-support surface formed by a number of brush hairs serves as the conveyer and carries the sheet material toward the sheet-material-carry-out portion, the projections formed in the brush are prevented from being resiliently bent by the pushing force applied to the brush from the front side thereof.

Brief Description of the Drawings

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The objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by referring to the following detailed description and appended drawings in which:

- FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of an automatic cutting machine according to the present invention;
- FIG. 2 shows a side view of a principal part of the arrangement wherein the brush mount for cut-support surface and the cut-support-surface brush are arranged to the automatic cutting machine;
- FIG. 3 shows a partly cutout side view showing engagement between the brush mount for cut-support surface and the cut-support-surface brush of an embodiment according to the present invention;
- FIG. 4 shows a partly cutout side view showing engagement between the brush mount for cut-support surface and the cut-support-surface brush

of another embodiment according to the present invention; and

FIG. 5 shows a front view of a principal part of the arrangement wherein the brush mount for cut-support surface and the cut-support-surface brush are arranged to the automatic cutting machine.

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

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In the following, certain embodiments of the present invention will be described as preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to FIGS. 1.5. FIG. 1 illustrates the entire arrangement of the automatic cutting machine, and FIG. 2 illustrates a partial sectional view of a sheet-material-carry-out portion of a cutting table of the automatic cutting machine. Arrows in the drawing indicate directions in which the sheet material and the brushes are traveled when the sheet material is carried. FIGS. 3 and 4 show in enlargement the state of the brush in the form of a sheet material carrying surface of the cutting table being engaged with the brush mount. FIG. 5 shows a partial sectional view of the arrangement wherein the brushes are arranged in parallel on the brush mounts.

A cutting table 2 of an automatic cutting machine 1 has endless chains 4 arranged at both lateral sides of an automatic cutting machine body 3, and a number of brush mounts for cut-support-surface brush (hereinafter they are simply called "brush mount") 5 arranged in line on and bridged between the endless chains 4. The respective brush mounts 5 are traveled by rotation of the endless chains 4 driven by a drive unit 6. Each of the brush mounts 5 is provided with a block of brush hair for cut-support surface (hereinafter they are simply called "brush") 7. Hard hairs 7a of the each brush 7 form a cut-support surface 8 on which a sheet material to be cut 14

is spread.

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Further, the brush mount 5 and the brush 7 have air holes 9, 10 at bases thereof, respectively, and a suction unit 11 to suck in the sheet material 14 put on the cut-support surface 8 of the cutting table 2 is provided under the brush mount 5 so that the sheet material 14 on the cut-support surface 8 of the cutting table 2 can be held by suction generated by the operation of the suction unit 11.

A cutter 12 designed to be movable transversely is supported on a supporting bridge 13 designed to be movable longitudinally and is disposed over the cutting table 2. The cutter 12 is driven to move along the supporting bridge 13 in the transverse direction by a drive unit (not shown), and the supporting bridge 13 is also driven to move along the cutting table 2 in the longitudinal direction by the drive unit (not shown). The cutter 12 is provided with a cutter knife adjustable in vertical movement and orientation of the cutter blade. The transverse movement of the cutter 12 and the longitudinal movement of the supporting bridge 13 can allow the cutter 12 to move to any selected position in the cutting table 2, and as such can allow the cutter 12 to cut the sheet material 14 on the cut-support surface 8 to any desired form. The terms, "transverse direction" and "longitudinal direction" are defined here as follows. The longitudinal direction is defined as a direction in which the cut-support surface 8 of the cutting table 2 is rotationally traveled forward (a direction indicated by an arrow) or backward (opposite thereto), when views from above. transverse direction is defined as a direction orthogonal to the longitudinal direction.

Now, the arrangement of the brush mount 5 and the brush 7 in the automatic cutting machine 1 is described further on the brush mounting structure of the cutting table of the present invention. The brush mount 5 is a rigid section having an adequate length for opposite ends thereof to bridge between the endless chains 4 arranged at the both lateral sides of the automatic cutting machine body 2 and has a number of properly spaced apart air holes 9. The brush mount 5 has at an upper portion thereof the structure that can allow a number of brush hairs 7 to be held in rows in the longitudinal direction. As shown in FIG. 3, the upper portion of the brush mount 5 has a single line of holding rib 15 and a multiple rows of engaging ribs 16 which are formed to project upwards and spaced apart in the longitudinal direction. The holding rib 15 is formed in the front row with respect to the direction of the brush mount being traveled via the endless chains 4 and has a surface overhanging rearwards at a head portion thereof. The overhanging surface of the holding rib 15 is formed as a holding surface 15a extended substantially in parallel with the cut-support surface 8, or inclined or curved, upwards or downwards, with respect to the cut-support surface 8. Engaging ribs 16 are formed at locations behind the holding rib 15, each having a surface overhanging laterally at a head portion thereof. The overhanging surface of the engaging rib 16 is formed as a smooth, obliquely extended, engaging surface 16a. Further, an auxiliary rib 17 is preferably formed at a rear side of the holding rib 15 to guide a back surface of an engaging projection 18 of the brush 7, as mentioned later. The brush mount 5 has, at each side of a lower portion thereof, auxiliary rollers 20. The auxiliary rollers 20 are disposed at locations close to both ends or at

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proper locations so that the brush mount 5 can be fixed to attachments 21 attached to spaced apart links of the endless chains 4 at both ends of a center portion of the brush mount 5. The respective brush mounts 5 are bridged between the endless chains 4 and arranged in line thereon.

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On the other hand, the brush 7 mounted on the brush mount 5 is formed of material having flexibility, such as synthetic resin, and has a number of air holes 10. The brush 7 has, at an upper portion thereof, a number of hard hairs 7a and has, at a lower portion thereof, engaging projection 18a confronting the holding surface 15a of the holding rib 15 of the brush mount 5 and adapted to be detachably engageable with the holding rib 15, and clamping projections 19 confronting the engaging surfaces 16a of the multiple rows of engaging ribs 16 provided on the brush mount 5. The engaging projection 18 has a forwardly overhanging surface at a head portion thereof. The overhanging surface of the engaging projection 18 is formed as a holding surface 18a extended substantially in parallel with the cut-support surface 8, or inclined or curved, upwards or downwards, with respect to the cut-support surface 8. The engaging projection 18 is formed to have an adequate thickness for rigidity. It is structurally preferable and further effective that the engaging projection 18 is designed so that its back surface can be guided by the auxiliary rib 17 provided in the brush mount 5. The auxiliary rib 17 serves to bear a load applied to the brush 7 from a front side thereof. The clamping projections 19 have smooth, inclined, engaging surfaces 19a formed to engage with the engaging surface 16a of the engaging ribs 16 and are formed to have adequate thickness for adequate resilience. The holding surface 15a of the

holding rib 15 of the brush mount 5 and the holding surface 18a of the engaging projection 18 of the brush 7 are put in engagement with each other, thereby producing a hooking effect and also producing a force to moderately press the engaging surface 16a of the engaging rib 16 of the brush mount 5 and the inclined engaging surfaces 19a of the clamping projections 19 of the brush 7 to allow movement of the brush 7 on the brush mount 5.

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Thus, when a rear portion of the brush 7 is lifted up, the clamping projections 19 having resilience are resiliently bent along the engaging surfaces 16a of the engaging ribs 16 of the brush mount 5 and removed from the engaging surfaces 16a, first. Then, the engaging projection 18 of the brush 7 is slipped out and disengaged from the holding surface 15a of the holding rib 15 of the brush mount 5. As a result, the engagement of the brush 7 with the brush mount 5 is released. However, even when the brush 7 is lifted up at one end thereof on the engaging projection 18 side, since the holding surface 18a of the engaging projection 18 and the holding surface 15a of the holding rib 15 formed in the front row of the brush mount 5 are extended substantially in parallel with the cut-support surface 8, or inclined or curved, upwards or downwards, with respect to the cut-support surface 8 and are firmly engaged with each other in a hooked manner, the engagement therebetween is not released easily. The brush 7 is mounted on the brush mount 5 in the following sequences. First, the engaging projection 18 is inserted in under the holding rib 15, so that the holding surface 18a of the engaging projection 18 is engaged with the holding surface 15a of the holding rib 15 of the brush mount 5. Then, the clamping projections 19 of the brush 7 are thrust down from above the engaging ribs 16 of the brush mount 5, so that the resilient clamping projections 19 of the brush 7 are resiliently bent along the engaging ribs 16 of the brush mount 5 and are fitted into indents under the engaging ribs 16. Then, the inclined engaging surfaces 19a of the clamping projections 19 of the brush 7 and the engaging surfaces 16a of the engaging ribs 16 of the brush mount 5 are brought into engagement with each other.

The above said construction of the brush mount 5 and the brush 7 can allow the block of brush hairs 7 to be arranged on the brush mount 5 by putting the holding rib 15 arranged in the front row and the engaging ribs 16 arranged in the other rows of the brush mount 5 into engagement with the engaging projection 18 and the clamping projections 19 of the each brush 7, respectively. Guide blocks 23 are fixed to both ends of the brush 7 on the brush mount 5 to close the lateral sides of the brush 7, and guide rollers 24 are provided to guide the brush 7 through guide bars 25. After these processes, the cutting table having the cut-support surfaces which are formed by a number of brushes 7 on a number of brush mounts 5 arranged in line on and bridged between the endless chains 4 is formed.

When a brush hair(s) 7a of the brush 7 is/are damaged due to the cutting operation, the damaged brush 7 is lifted up at one end thereof on the rear side so that the engagement between the brush and the brush mount can be released, thereby removing the damaged brush 7 from the brush mount 5. A new brush 7 may be set in the brush mount 5 at a different location, moving the remaining brushes 7 to close up the missing space, or may alternatively be reset in the related brush mount 5 at the original location.

The sheet material 14 after cut is carried toward the carry out portion of the cut-support surface 8 over the cutting table 2, while moving together with the cut-support surface 8, and then is scooped out at the end of the cutting table 2 by a comb-like member 22 and released from the cut-support surface 8 by the comb-like member 22. The comb-like member 22 is hidden among the hard brush hairs 7a of the brush 7 forming the cut-support surface 8, in order to surely release the sheet material 14 from the cut-support surface 8 by the comb-like member 22. With this arrangement, when the cut-support surface 8 is moved to carry the sheet material 14 after cut, a load is applied to the brush 7 from the front side by the comb-like member 22 and an additional load to lift up the brush 7 is applied thereto at a location where the hard brush hairs 7a are intertwisted. To prevent release of the brush 7 from the brush mount 5 against the load applied by the comb-like member 22, the brush mount 5 is provided, in the front row, with the holding rib 15, while also the brush 7 is provided, in the front row, with the engaging projection 18 confronting the holding rib 15, so that their respective holding surfaces 15a, 18a are engaged with each other. Differently from the smooth engaging surfaces 16a, 19a located behind the holding surfaces 15a, 18a, these holding surfaces 15a, 18a are configured to be firmly hooked each other, so as to prevent the brush 7 from being slipped off upwardly easily even when a load to try to lift up a front portion of the brush 7 is applied to the brush 7. The overhanging bosses of the holding rib 15 and engaging projection 18 may be configured in a wedge form so that the holding surfaces 15a, 18a can be engaged with each other further This configuration can allow the load applied to the brush from

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the front side to be born on the holding surfaces. In addition, projection and depression may be formed on the holding surfaces 15a, 18a of the overhanging bosses of the holding rib 15 and engaging projection 18 to provide a firm engagement therebetween.

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It is further preferable that the auxiliary rib 17 for bearing the load applied from the front side of the brush is formed on the brush mount 5 at the rear side of the front end portion of the holding projection 18. This structure can produce a good effect for mounting the brush. Also, a variant to bear the load applied from the front side of the brush may be adopted. Specifically, the brush 7 is provided, in a location behind the engaging projection 18, with an auxiliary projection 26 having an adequate thickness for rigidity, while also the brush mount 5 is provided with an auxiliary rib 27 to guide a rearwardly facing wall 26a of the auxiliary projection 26, as shown in FIG. 4. This construction can also provide a good effect for mounting the brush.

As an alternative to the illustrated embodiment wherein the holding rib 15 of the brush mount 5 is protruded rearwardly and the engaging projection 18 of the brush 7 is protruded forwardly so that the respective holding surfaces 15a, 18a can be engaged with each other, the holding rib 15 may be protruded forwardly and the engaging projection 18 may be protruded rearwardly so that the respective holding surfaces 15a, 18a can be engaged with each other.

Also, as an alternative to the illustrated embodiment which is structured so that the load applied to the brush 7 from the front side thereof can be born directly on the auxiliary rib 17 of the brush mount 5 for guiding the engaging projection 18 of the brush 7 or on the auxiliary rib 27 of the brush mount 5 for guiding the auxiliary projection 26, a wire may be inserted in between the auxiliary rib 17 and the back side of the holding projection 18 or between the auxiliary rib 27 and the auxiliary projection 26. The alternative can produce substantially the same result.

Also, it is needless to say that as an alternative to the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4 wherein the auxiliary rib 27 is formed on the brush mount 5 at a directly rear side of the holding rib 15 and the auxiliary projection 26 is formed on the brush 7 at a directly rear side of the engaging projection 18, the auxiliary rib 27 may be formed at the end of the row of the brush mount 5 and the auxiliary projection 26 may be formed at the end of the row of the brush 7. Further, a variant that instead of the auxiliary projection 26 of the brush 7, a recessed groove may be formed in the base of the brush 7 and also a rearwardly facing surface of the recessed groove may be guided by the auxiliary rib 27 of the brush mount may be adopted. This variant can also produce substantially the same result.

The present invention may be practiced in several forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristic thereof. Accordingly, the foregoing embodiments are only illustrative in every aspect and not restrictive, so that the scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims rather than by the description. Further, all modifications and changes that fall within meets and bounds of the claims are within the scope of the invention.

Capabilities of Exploitation in Industry

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As evident from the foregoing, the brush mounting structure of the

cutting table of the automatic cutting machine of the invention can maintain easiness in engagement and disengagement between the brush and the brush mount, can prevent unwanted detachment of the brush from the brush mount against a load applied from the front side to the brush when moving as the conveyer, and can suppress reduction of the clamping force to clamp the brush and the brush mount even when an uninterrupted load is repeatedly applied to the brush during a long period, thereby producing improved durability of the brush.

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Claims

1. A brush mounting structure of a cutting table in an automatic cutting machine comprising a cut-support surface for a sheet material formed by a number of brush hairs arranged on a brush mount for the cut-support surface, a suction mechanism, disposed under the brush mount, for suctioning the sheet material put on the cut-support surface, and a cutting device disposed over the cut-support surface and adapted to be movable to any selected position so that the sheet material on the cut-support surface can be cut to a desired shape by movement of the cutter device, the cut-support surface for the sheet material being adapted to be movable as a conveyor to carry out the sheet material after cut,

wherein the cut-support surface brush has a number of hard hairs at a front side of a base thereof having air suction holes and has a plurality of rows of projections at a back side of the same, the projections of the brush being detachably engageable with and movable with respect to the brush mount, wherein an engaging projection having an engaging surface which is adapted to be hooked more firmly than an engaging surface of a back-row projection and serves as a holding surface is formed in a front low of the brush, to prevent undesired release of the engagement between the brush and the brush mount against a load applied from a particular direction orthogonal to a direction in which the brush is movable over the brush mount, and wherein a engaging rib having an engaging surface confronting the engaging surface of the projection of the brush, and a holding rib having a holding surface which confronts the engaging surface of the engaging

projection of the brush and is adapted to be hooked more firmly than the engaging surface of the engaging rib are formed in the brush mount.

2. The brush mounting structure of the cutting table according to Claim 1, wherein an auxiliary rib via which a back side of the engaging projection formed in the cut-support-surface brush is guided is formed in the brush mount at a location behind the holding rib, so that a load applied from the front side of the brush is born on the auxiliary rib.

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3. The brush mounting structure of the cutting table according to Claim 1, wherein an auxiliary projection is formed in the cut-support-surface brush at a location behind the engaging projection, so that a load applied from the front side of the brush is born on the auxiliary projection, while also an auxiliary rib via which a back side of the auxiliary projection is guided is formed in the brush mount.

Abstract

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The invention provides a brush mounting structure of an automatic cutting machine that can allow dismount of any desired brush from a brush mount, can allow sequential rotation of the movable brushes so that the brushes on the brush mounts can be rearranged in parallel, and can allow a clamping force for clamping engagement between the brush and the brush mount to be held against a load applied from a particular direction. In order to prevent undesired disengagement of the projection at the back side of the cut-support-surface brush against a load applied from a particular direction orthogonal to a direction in which the brush is movable over the brush mount, an engaging projection having an engaging surface which is adapted to be hooked more firmly than an engaging surface of a back-row projection and serves as a holding surface is formed in a front low of the brush, while also a holding rib having a holding surface which confronts the engaging surface of the engaging projection of the brush and is adapted to be hooked more firmly than the engaging surface of the engaging rib is formed in the brush mount.

Fig. 1

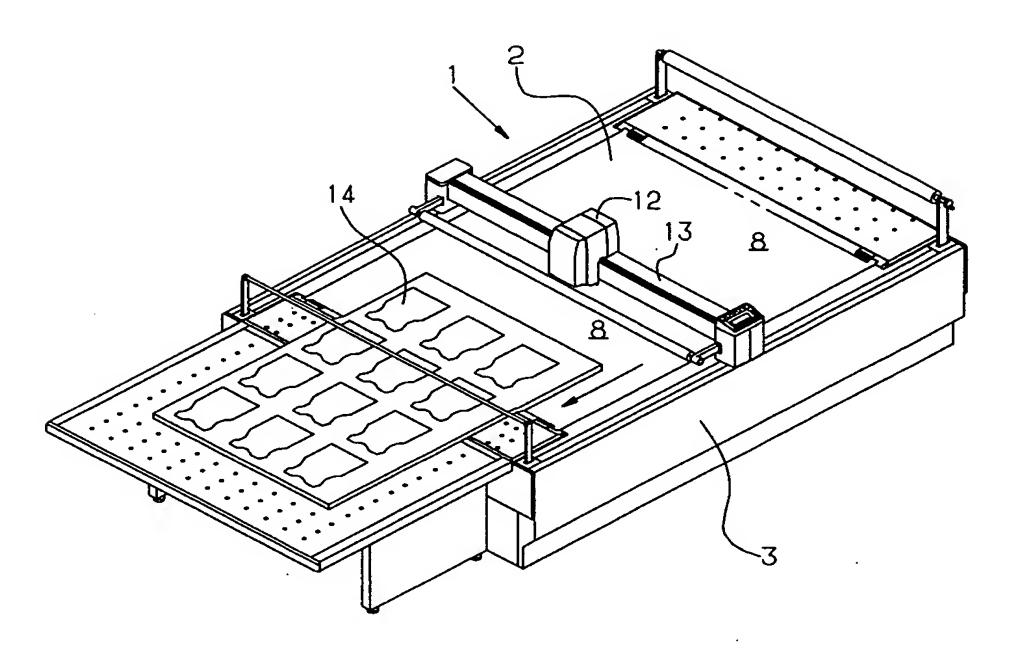


Fig. 2

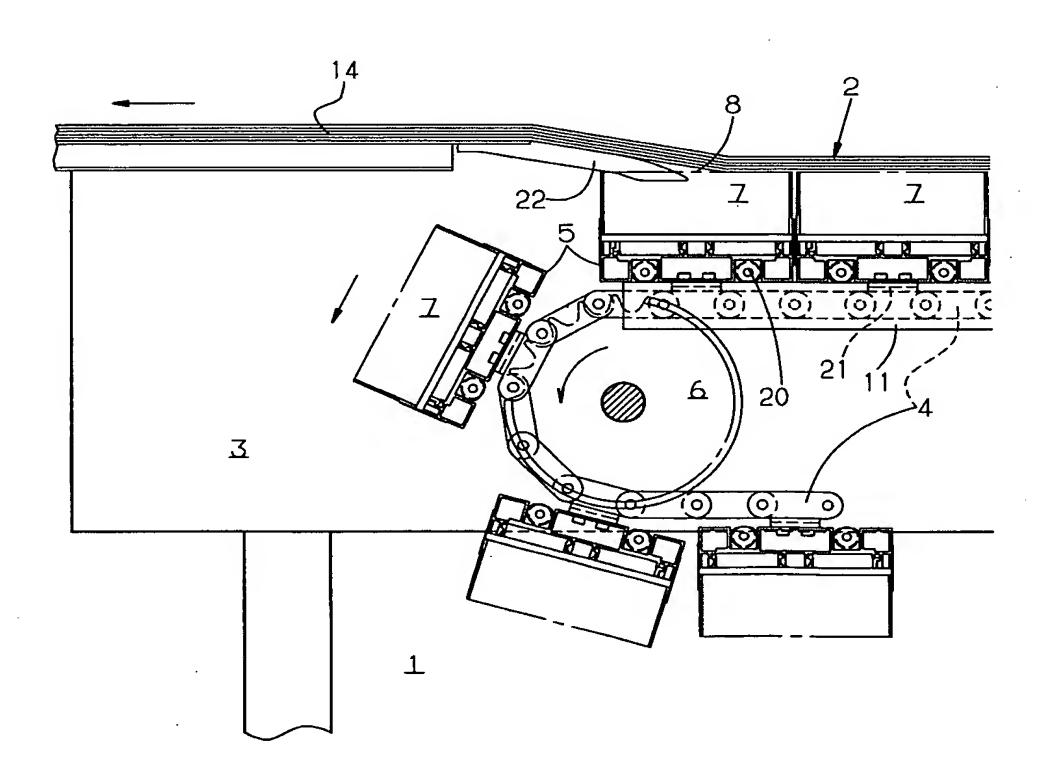
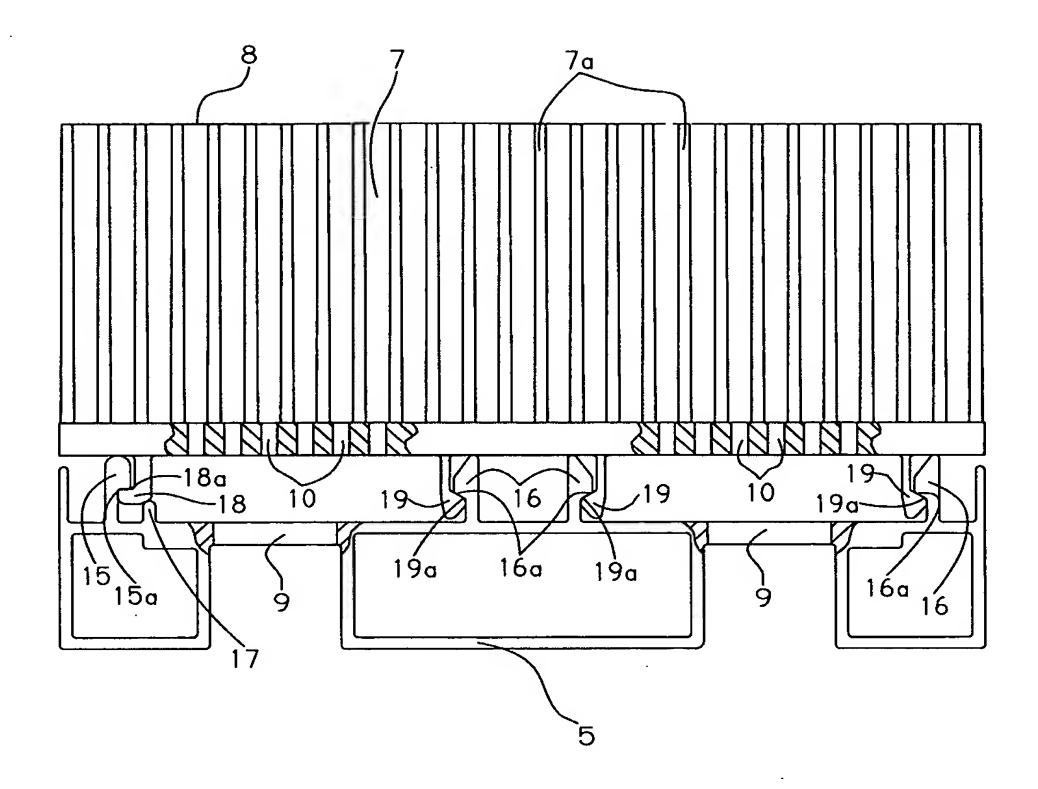
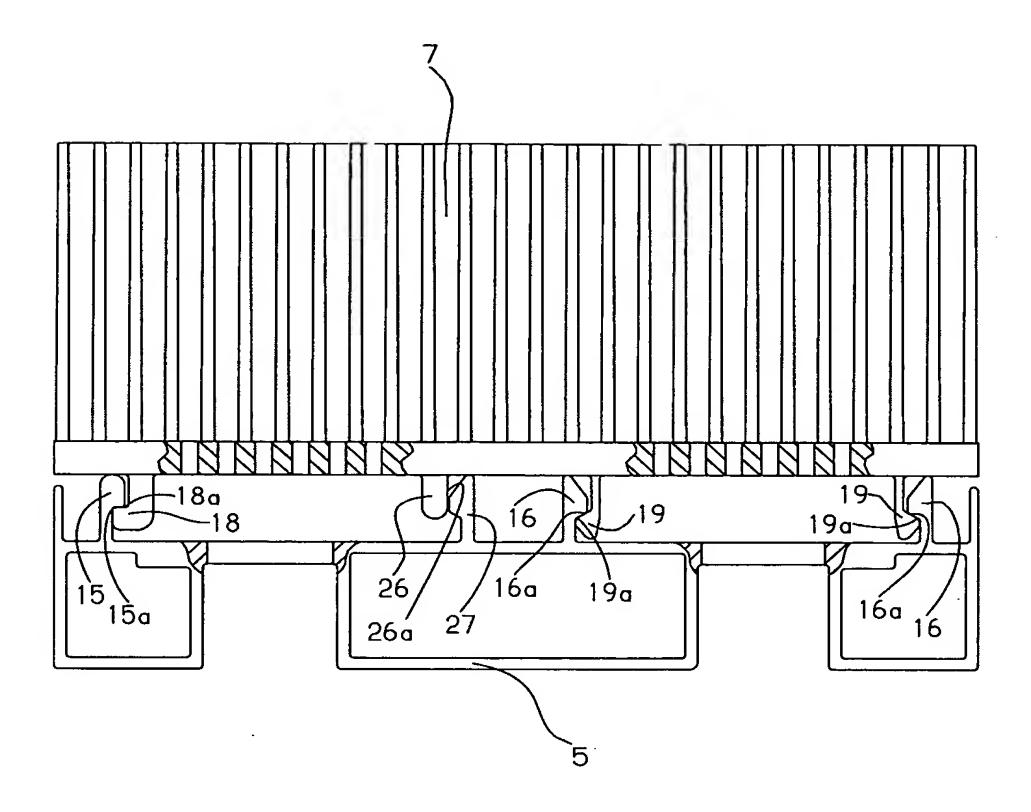


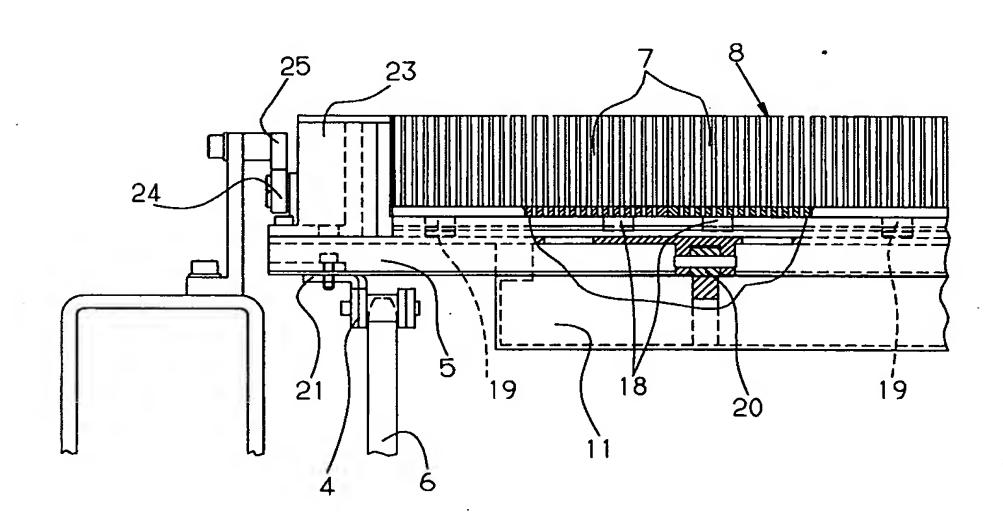
Fig. 3



.Fig. 4



F i g. 5



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明細書

裁断テーブルのブラシ取り付け構造

5 技術分野

本発明は編地や織地等のシート材を所望の形状に裁断する自動裁 断機における裁断テーブルの裁断支持面用ブラシ取り付け構造の改 良に関する。

10 背景技術

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自動裁断機では裁断テーブル上に延反されたシート材を搬入し、上方からカッターナイフを上下運動させながら自在に移動して所定の形状に裁断可能に成されており、その際カッターナイフは裁断テーブルを突き刺す状態で前後左右に移動するために、裁断テーブルは剛毛ブラシを敷き詰めて形成されている。さらに裁断テーブルは裁断後のシート材を搬出するようにコンベアとして移動可能にされてあって、例えば特開平3-26496号公報に記載のようなブラシ取付台及び裁断支持面用ブラシでは、ブラシはブラシ取付台の長手方向の溝に嵌合して移動可能であり、各ブラシをブラシ取付台に着脱する場合は、各ブラシをブラシ取付台の端から移動させて取り付け、および/または取り除いてブラシの交換を行っている。

前記のようなブラシ取付台及び裁断支持面用ブラシの構成では、 該ブラシはブラシ取付台上を溝に沿って移動出来るがその箇所では 着脱できない。例えば多数のブラシによって形成される裁断支持面 の中央部分の裁断支持面用ブラシが損傷して、そのブラシを交換し なければならない場合、何ら損傷のない他のブラシも含めてそれら のブラシを移動させてブラシ取付台から一旦取り除き、再び新しい ブラシと共にそれらブラシを取付台に戻さねばならない手間が掛か っていた。このような手間を解消するために、本出願人は裁断支持面上方から損傷したブラシを取り除いて新しいものと交換できるように、例えば特開平5-71067号公報に記載の自動裁断機における裁断支持面用ブラシ取り付け構造を提案した。

しかしながら、前記裁断支持面の上方からブラシを持ち上げて任意に取り除くことができる構造の場合では、手でブラシを持ち上げることができる程度の締着力がブラシ取付台との間で許容されているに過ぎず、許容以上の負荷が掛かった場合、および特定の方向からの負荷が連続的に掛かった場合には締着力が劣化してブラシ取付台からブラシが外れてしまうことになる。例えば、裁断後のシート材を搬出する際に、裁断支持面がコンベアとなって搬出側に移動して裁断後のシート材を繋い放す櫛状部材をブラシの剛毛に分け入らせて取付けている。これにより、連続稼働中にブラシの剛毛に分け入らせて取付けている。これにより、連続稼働中にブラシの剛毛に分け入らせて取付けている。これにより、連続稼働中にブラシの剛毛に分け入らせて取付けている。これにより、連続稼働中にブラシの剛毛に分け入らせて取付けている。これにより、連続稼働中にブラシの剛毛に分ける計容以上の負荷がブラシに掛かったり、また長期的には、ブラシに繰り返し連続的な負荷が掛かり、ブラシとブラシ取付台との締着力が早く劣化してしまって稼働中にブラシ取付台から外れてしまう可能性が高くなる等の問題が生じる。

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発明の開示

本発明は、上記のような点を鑑み発明されたものであって、裁断支持面用ブラシ取付台に並設する複数の裁断支持面用ブラシのうち、所望の箇所のブラシをブラシ取付台から任意に取り外しができて、 25 且つ移動可能とした各々ブラシを順繰りにローテーションしてブラシ取付台に並設できるとともに、特定の方向からの負荷に対抗して、 ブラシ取付台との締着力を維持できるようにした自動裁断機における裁断支持面用ブラシ取り付け構造を提供することを目的とする。

本発明は、裁断支持面用ブラシ取付台に多数のブラシを設けてシート材裁断支持面を形成し、さらに前記ブラシ取付台の下方にはこの裁断支持面上に載置されるシート材を吸引する吸引機構と、前記裁断支持面の上方には任意の位置に移動可能としたカッター装置とを設け、該カッター装置の移動によって前記裁断支持面上に載置されたシート材を所定の形状に裁断でき、且つ裁断後のシート材を搬出できるように、前記シート材裁断支持面をコンベアとして移動可能にした自動裁断機において、

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前記裁断支持面用ブラシには、吸引通気孔を有する基部の表側に多数の剛毛と裏側に複数の列の突起とを有し、該突起が前記ブラシ取付台に対して着脱可能且つ移動可能に嵌合し、前記ブラシ取付台上で移動可能な方向に直交する特定の方向からの負荷に抗して嵌合が外れることのないように、後方側の列に有する突起の嵌合面よりも堅固な引っ掛け度合の嵌合面を係止面とする係止突起を前方側の列15 に形成し、

前記ブラシ取付台には、前記ブラシの突起の嵌合面に対向させた嵌合面を有する嵌合リブと、前記ブラシの係止突起の係止面に対向させて前記嵌合リブの嵌合面よりも堅固な引っ掛け度合の係止面を有する係止リブとを形成してある。

20 好ましい構造として、前記ブラシ取付台には、前記係止リブより も後方側の列に前方側からの負荷を受け止めるように、前記裁断支 持面用ブラシに形成した係止突起の背面をガイドする補助リブを形 成してある。

また、前記裁断支持面用ブラシには、前方側からの負荷を受け止 25 めるように、前記係止突起よりも後方側に補助突起を形成するとと もに、前記ブラシ取付台には、当該補助突起の後面をガイドする補 助リブを形成してある。

上記構成により、裁断支持面用ブラシ取付台の係止リブに裁断支

持面用ブラシの係止突起を嵌合させて裁断支持面用ブラシ取付台上を移動可能に複数のブラシが取り付けられる。そして当該ブラシ取付台に取り付けられたこれら多数のブラシによって裁断支持面を形成する。

また、裁断作業によってブラシの剛毛が損傷して交換する際、そのブラシを、締着状態を解除するように係止突起を設けない他端側を上方に持ち上げて取付台のその場所から取り外し、次に別のブラシを嵌合する際、その場所または他のブラシを移動させた別の場所でブラシの係止突起側をブラシ取付台の係止リブに嵌めた後、ブラシの他端側の突起をブラシ取付台の係止リブに締着することができる。その上、ブラシの係止突起とブラシ取付台の係止リブが嚙み合って嵌合しているブラシの係止突起側を持ち上げても、ブラシの係止突起とブラシ取付台の係止リブとが堅固に引っ掛かって外れない構造である。さらに多数のブラシで構成する裁断支持面がコンベアとなってシート材を搬出する側へ移動の際、ブラシが前方側から押されることによってブラシに形成した突起が撓むのを防止するように個々のブラシに掛かる負荷を受け止める構造である。

図面の簡単な説明

20 本発明の目的、特色、および利点は、下記の詳細な説明と図面と からより明確になるであろう。

図1は、本発明に係る自動裁断機の斜視図を示す。

図2は、裁断支持面用ブラシ取付台と裁断支持面用ブラシとの自動裁断機への配設状態を示す要部側面図を示す。

25 図3は、本発明に係る一実施例の裁断支持面用ブラシ取付台と裁 断支持面用ブラシと嵌合関係を示す一部切欠側面図を示す。

図4は、本発明に係る他の実施例の裁断支持面用ブラシ取付台と 裁断支持面用ブラシと嵌合関係を示す一部切欠側面図を示す。 図5は、裁断支持面用ブラシ取付台と裁断支持面用ブラシとの自動裁断機への配設状態を示す要部正面図を示す。

発明を実施するための最良の形態

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5 本発明の好適な実施の形態として、以下、本発明の実施例を図1 ~図5に基づいて詳細に説明する。図1は、当該自動裁断機の全体の構成を示し、図2は、当該自動裁断機の裁断テーブルのシート材 搬出側の部分断面図であり、図中の矢印は、シート材を搬出する際のシート材およびブラシの進行方向を示す。図3および図4は、裁10 断テーブルのシート材支持面を構成するブラシがブラシ取付台に嵌合された状態を拡大して示し、図5は、前記ブラシ取付台にブラシが並置された部分断面の図を示す。

自動裁断機1の裁断テーブル2は、自動裁断機本体3の両側にエンドレスチェーン4を設け、この両エンドレスチェーン4に多数の裁断支持面用ブラシ取付台(以下ブラシ取付台と記す)5を並べて架設してある。各々ブラシ取付台5は駆動装置6の駆動によるエンドレスチェーン4の回動によって移動する。また、各々のブラシ取付台5には、複数の裁断支持面用ブラシ(以下ブラシと記す)7が設けてあり、裁断するシート材14を載置する裁断支持面8は、各々ブラシ7の剛毛7aによって形成されている。

さらに、前記ブラシ取付台5及びブラシ7の基部には各々通気孔9,10が配置されていて、この裁断テーブル2の裁断支持面8上に載置されるシート材14を吸引する吸引装置11が前記ブラシ取付台5の下方に設けられ、上記吸引装置11を作動させることによって、裁断テーブル2の裁断支持面8上に載置されるシート14を吸引して支持できるようにしてある。

当該裁断テーブル2の上方には、左右方向に移動可能としたカッター装置12が、前後方向に移動可能とした横架支持体13に支持

されて設けられている。カッター装置12は駆動装置(図示省略)によって横架支持体13上を左右に移動可能にされ、また横架支持体13も上記裁断テーブル2上を前後方向に駆動装置(図示省略)によって移動可能にされてある。またカッター装置12には上下動および刃の向きを可変とするカッターナイフが設けられ、このカッター装置12の左右方向への移動と、横架支持体13の前後方向への移動によってカッター装置12は裁断テーブル2の任意の位置に移動し、裁断支持面8上に載置されたシート材14を任意の形状に裁断できるようにしてある。尚、前記左右方向および前後方向は、上方からの視点において、裁断テーブル2の裁断支持面8が回動して移動する方向(矢印方向)を基準に前方向とし、その逆方向を後方向とする。また前方向に対して直交する方向を左右方向とする。

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本発明に係る裁断テーブルのブラシ取り付け構造について、前記 自動裁断機1におけるブラシ取付台5及びブラシ7の構成をさらに 説明する。先ず、ブラシ取付台5は、その両端を自動裁断機本体2 の両側に設けたエンドレスチェーン4に架設できる適当な長さの剛 性を有する形材であって、多数の通気孔9を適宜配置してある。ま たブラシ取付台5の上部長手方向には、多数のブラシフを並べて係 止できるようにしてあって、図3に示すような一列の係止リブ15 と複列の嵌合リブ16が長手方向の上方に突出するように形成して ある。この係止リブ15は、エンドレスチェーン4によってブラシ 取付台の移動する方向の最前列に形成され、上部を後方向けて膨出 し、オーバーハング状に張り出させた面が裁断支持面8に対して略 平行、あるいは裁断支持面8に対して上向きまたは下向きの適宜の 傾斜面または曲面の係止面15aとして形成されている。そして嵌 合リブ16は、係止リブ15よりも後列に形成され、上部を横方向 に膨出し、オーバーハング状に張り出させた面が滑らかな傾斜の嵌 合面16aとして形成されている。さらに、後述する好ましい構造

として、前記係止リブ15の後方側にブラシ7の係止突起18の背面をガイドする補助リブ17が形成してある。またブラシ取付台5の下部には、両端の下部両側近傍および適宜位置に補助ローラ20を取り付け、中央部両端をエンドレスチェーン4の適宜間隔のリンクに設けたアタッチメント21に固定できるようにしてあって、各ブラシ取付台がエンドレスチェーン4上に並べて架設される。

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一方、上記ブラシ取付台5に取り付けるブラシフは、合成樹脂等 の可撓性を有する材料で成形され、多数の通気孔10を有するとと もに上部に多数の剛毛フaを有し、さらに下部には前記ブラシ取付 台5の係止リブ15の係止面15aに対峙して着脱自在に係止でき るように係止突起18と、前記ブラシ取付台5に設けた複数列の嵌 合リブ16の嵌合面16aにそれぞれ対峙するように締着突起19 とを突設してある。当該係止突起18は、先頭を前方向けて膨出し、 オーバーハング状に張り出させた面が裁断支持面8に略平行、ある いは裁断支持面8に対して下向きまたは上向きの適宜の傾斜面また は曲面の係止面18aを形成するとともに、適度な厚さを有して剛 性を持たせる。好ましい構造としては、当該係止突起18の背面を ブラシ取付台5に設けた補助リブ17でガイドするのがより効果的 である。当該補助リブ17はブラシフに対する前方から負荷を受け 止める役割を果たす。前記締着突起19は、前記嵌合リブ16の嵌 合面16aに嵌合できるような滑らかな嵌合斜面19aを形成する とともに、前後方向に適度なバネ性を有する厚さで形成している。 そしてブラシ取付台5の係止リブ15の係止面15aと、ブラシ7 の係止突起18の係止面18aとを噛み合わせて引っ掛け効果を得 るとともに、ブラシ取付台5の嵌合リブ16の嵌合面16aと、ブ ラシの締着突起19の嵌合斜面19aとを適度に押圧し、ブラシ7 がブラシ取付台5上を移動可能なようにしてある。

従い、ブラシ7の後方側を上方に持ち上げることによって、バネ

性のある当該の締着突起19は、ブラシ取付台5の嵌合リブ16の 嵌合面16aに沿って撓みながら嵌合リブ16から外れ、その次に、 当該ブラシフの係止突起18はブラシ取付台5の係止リブ15の係 止面15aから抜け出すように外れ、前記ブラシフとブラシ取付台 5 5との嵌合が解除されることになる。しかしながら、ブラシ7の係 止突起18側の一端を持ち上げても、係止突起18の係止面18a とブラシ取付台5の最前列に形成された係止リブ15の係止面15 aとが裁断支持面8に略平行、あるいは裁断支持面8に対して下向 きまたは上向きの適宜の傾斜面または曲面の堅固に引っ掛かる形状 10 で噛み合っているため容易に嵌合が外れることはない。また、ブラ シフをブラシ取付台5に取り付ける場合は、先ず、このブラシフの 係止突起18の係止面18aをブラシ取付台5の係止リブ15の係 止面15aに噛み合うように、係止突起18を係止リブ15の下方 に差し入れ、次に、ブラシフの締着突起19をブラシ取付台5の嵌 15 合リブ16の上方から押し込んで行くことにより、バネ性のあるブ ラシ7の締着突起19は、ブラシ取付台5の嵌合リブ16に沿って 撓みながら嵌まり込み、ブラシフの締着突起19の嵌合斜面19a とブラシ取付台5の嵌合リブ16の嵌合面16aとがそれぞれ嵌合 することになる。

20 上記構成のブラシ取付台5およびブラシフにより、ブラシ取付台5に設けた最前列側の係止リブ15および他の列の嵌合リブ16と各ブラシフの係止突起18および締着突起19とが嵌合してブラシ取付台5上に多数のブラシフが配置される。また、ブラシ取付台5上の多数配置したブラシフの両端にガイドブロック23を固定してブラシフの側面を密閉するとともに、ガイドローラー24を設けてガイドバー25によりガイドされる。このようにしてエンドレスチェーン4に並べて架設した多数のブラシ取付台5に設けた多数のブラシフを裁断支持面とする裁断テーブルが形成される。

裁断作業によってブラシフの剛毛フaが損傷した場合は、その損傷したブラシフを、係止状態を解除するように後方側の一端を上方に持ち上げてブラシ取付台5から取り外す。そして、当該ブラシ取付台5上で他のブラシフを適宜移動させてブラシ間を詰めて新しいブラシフをブラシ取付台5の別の位置に配置しても良く、あるいは元の場所に配置しても良い。

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裁断された後のシート材14は、裁断テーブル2上を裁断支持面 8とともに搬出側に移動し、裁断テーブル2の端で櫛状部材22で 掬い取られて裁断支持面8から離脱させられる。当該櫛状部材22 は、裁断後のシート材14を確実に裁断支持面8から離脱させるよ うに、裁断支持面8を形成しているブラシフの剛毛フaの間に分け 入らせている。しかしながら、裁断後のシート材14を搬出するた めに裁断支持面8を移動させる際に、櫛状部材22によって前方側 からブラシフに負荷が加わり、且つ剛毛フa同士が絡まった箇所で はブラシフを持ち上げる負荷が加わる。この櫛状部材22によって 加わる負荷に対してブラシフがブラシ取付台5から外れることのな いように、ブラシ取付台5には最前列に係止リブ15を形成し、こ れに対峙してブラシフには最前列に係止突起18を形成してそれぞ れの係止面15a、18aを噛み合わせて嵌合させる。このそれぞ れの係止面 1 5 a 、 1 8 a は後方側のそれぞれの嵌合面 1 6 a 、 1 9 a の滑らかな面とは異なって、ブラシフの前方側が持ち上がろう とする負荷が掛かっても容易には上方に滑り抜けない構造であって、 それぞれの係止面15a、18a同士が堅固に引っ掛かるように形 成する。係止リブ15および係止突起18の膨出部を楔形にしてそ れぞれの係止面15a、18aの引っ掛け度合をさらに堅固にした 形態は、前方からのブラシに掛かる負荷を受け止めることも可能で ある。また、上記係止リブ15および係止突起18の膨出部に形成 する係止面15aおよび18aに凹凸を形成してそれぞれの引っ掛

け度合を堅固にすることも可能である。

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より好ましい構造として、前記係止突起18の先端背面部に、前記前方側からの負荷を受け止める補助リブ17をブラシ取付台5に形成することでより良好な効果をもたらす。また、他の実施例として図4に示すように、前方側からの負荷を受け止めるために、ブラシ7には係止突起18よりも後方側の列に適度の厚さを有して剛性のある補助突起26を形成し、該補助突起26の後方側に面した壁面26aをガイドする補助リブ27をブラシ取付台に形成することでより良好な効果をもたらす。

10 尚、上記で説明した実施形態では、ブラシ取付台5に形成した係止リブ15を後方向けて膨出し、ブラシ7に形成した係止突起18を前方向けて膨出してそれぞれの係止面15a、18aを嵌合させたが、これに代えて前記係止リブ15を前方向けて膨出し、前記係止突起を後方向けて膨出してそれぞれの係止面15a、18aを嵌15 合させることもできる。

また、前記実施形態では、ブラシフに掛かる前方側からの負荷に対し、ブラシ取付台5に設けた補助リブ1フでブラシフの係止突起18をガイドし、他の実施例ではブラシ取付台5に設けた補助リブ2フでブラシフの補助突起26をガイドして直接受け止めるようにしたが、これに代えて補助リブ1フと係止突起18の背面の間、または補助リブ2フと補助突起26の間にワイヤーを差し込んでも同等の目的を果たす。

また、前記図4に示す形態では、ブラシ取付台5に係止リブ15の直ぐ後方側に補助リブ27を形成し、ブラシ7に係止突起18の直ぐ後方側に補助突起26を形成したが、これに代えてブラシ取付台5の最後列に補助リブ27を形成し、ブラシ7の最後列に補助突起26を形成することはもちろんのこと、またブラシ7の補助突起26に代えてブラシ7の基部に凹部溝を形成し、該凹部溝の後方側

に面した壁面をブラシ取付台の補助リブ27でガイドさせることも 同等の目的を果たすのである。

本発明は、その精神または主要な特徴から逸脱することなく、他のいろいろな形態で実施できる。従って、前述の実施形態はあらゆる点で単なる例示に過ぎず、本発明の範囲は特許請求の範囲に示すものであって、明細書本文には何ら拘束されない。さらに、特許請求の範囲に属する変形や変更は全て本発明の範囲内のものである。

産業上の利用可能性

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以上、上記説明でも明らかなように本発明の自動裁断機における裁断テーブルのブラシ取り付け構造は、ブラシとブラシ取付台との着脱が容易な利便性を維持し、ブラシがコンベアとして移動する時に掛かる前方からの負荷に対して、ブラシがブラシ取付台から外れることを防止することができ、また、ブラシに繰り返し連続的な負荷が長期的に掛かってもブラシとブラシ取付台との締着力の劣化を抑制してブラシの耐久性を増すことができるのである。できる。

請求の範囲

前記裁断支持面用ブラシには、吸引通気孔を有する基部の表側に多数の剛毛と裏側に複数の列の突起とを有し、該突起が前記ブラシ取付台に対して着脱可能且つ移動可能に嵌合し、前記ブラシ取付台上で移動可能な方向に直交する特定の方向からの負荷に抗して嵌合が外れることのないように、後方側の列に有する突起の嵌合面よりも堅固な引っ掛け度合の嵌合面を係止面とする係止突起を前方側の列に形成し、

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前記ブラシ取付台には、前記ブラシの突起の嵌合面に対向する嵌合 20 面を有する嵌合リブと、前記ブラシの係止突起の係止面に対向させ て前記嵌合リブの嵌合面よりも堅固な引っ掛け度合の係止面を有す る係止リブとを形成したことを特徴とする裁断テーブルのブラシ取 り付け構造。

- 2. 前記ブラシ取付台には、前記係止リブよりも後方側の列に 25 前方側からの負荷を受けとめるように、前記裁断支持面用ブラシに 形成した係止突起の背面をガイドする補助リブを形成したことを特 徴とする請求項1に記載の裁断テーブルのブラシ取り付け構造。
 - 3. 前記裁断支持面用ブラシには、前方側からの負荷を受け止

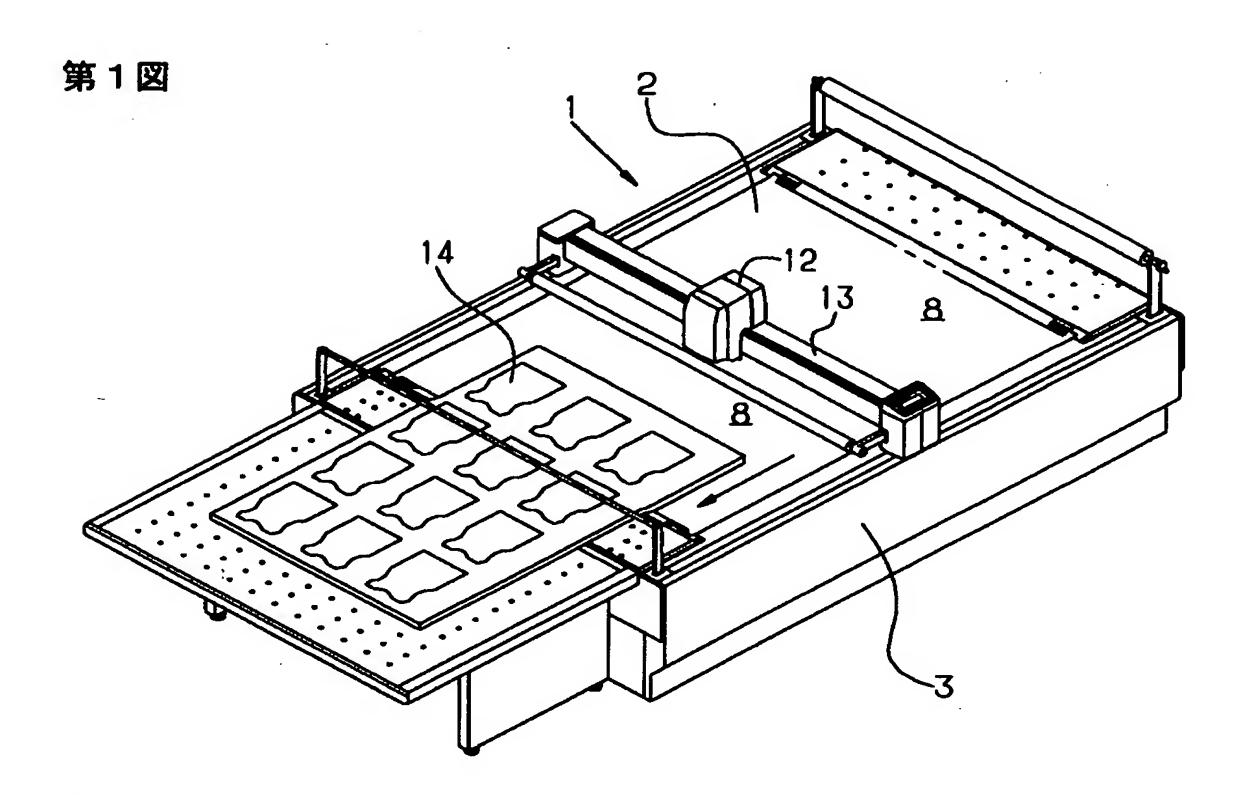
めるように、前記係止突起よりも後方側に補助突起を形成するとともに、前記ブラシ取付台には、当該補助突起の後面をガイドする補助リブを形成したことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の裁断テーブルのブラシ取り付け構造。

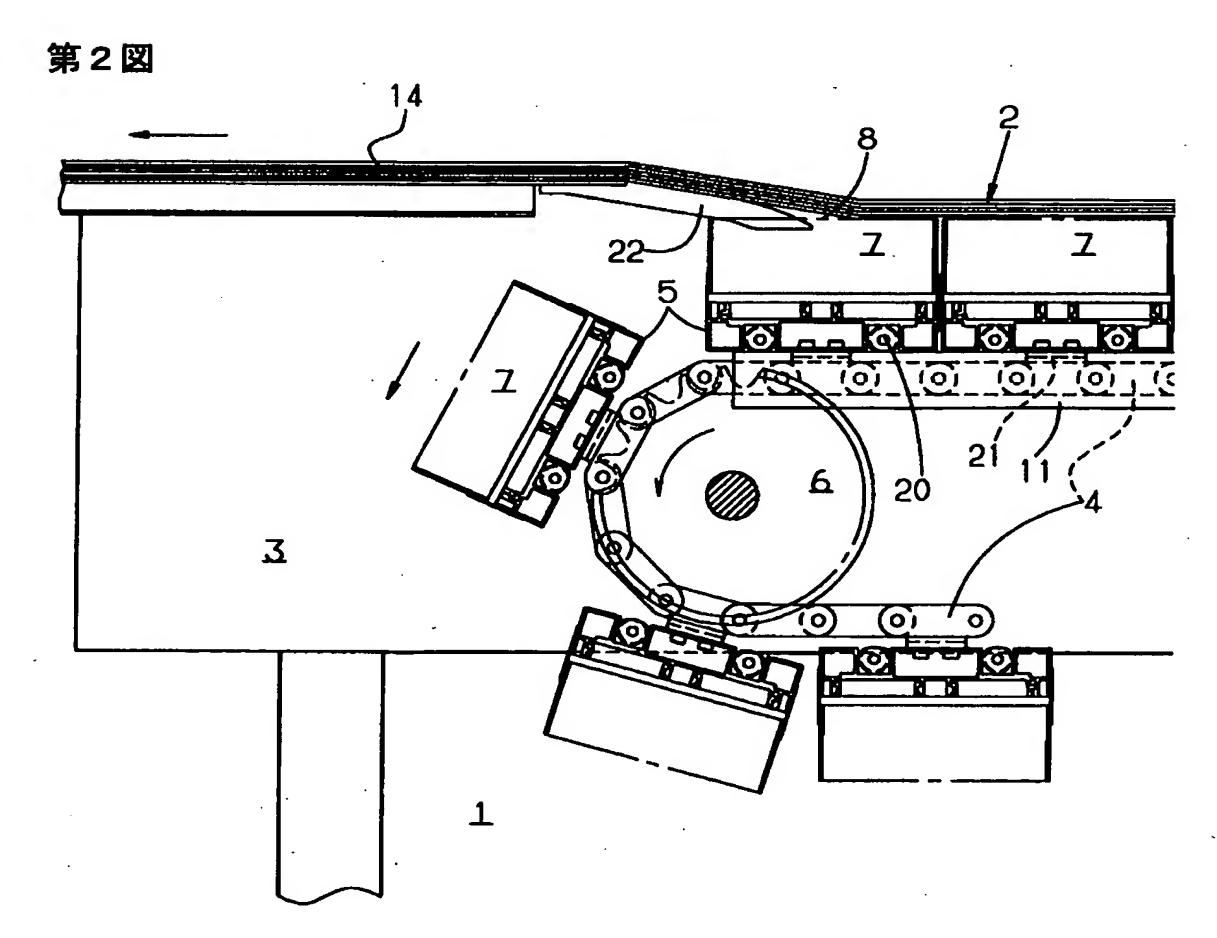
要約書

本発明の目的は、ブラシ取付台から取り外しができ、且つ移動可能とした各々ブラシを順繰りにローテーションしてブラシ取付台に 並設できるとともに、特定の方向からの負荷に対抗して、ブラシ取付台との締着力を維持できるようにした自動裁断機のブラシ取り付け構造を提供することである。裁断支持面用ブラシの裏側の突起がブラシ取付台上で移動可能な方向に直交する特定の方向からの負荷に抗して外れることのないように、後方側の列に有する突起の嵌合 面よりも堅固な引っ掛け度合の嵌合面を係止面とする係止突起を前方側の列に形成し、ブラシ取付台には、ブラシの係止突起の係止面に対向させて前記嵌合リブの嵌合面よりも堅固な引っ掛け度合の係止面を有する係止リブを形成した。

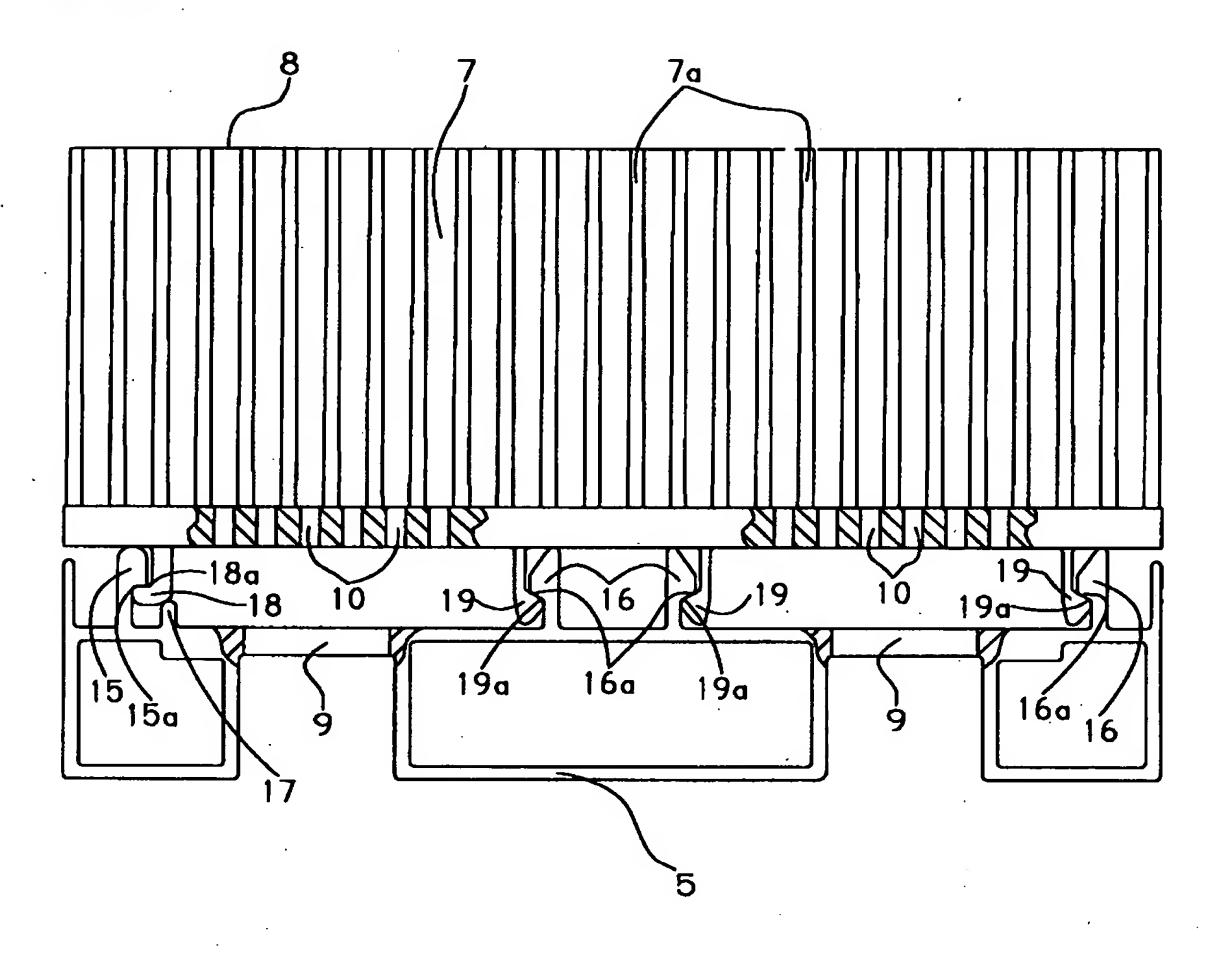
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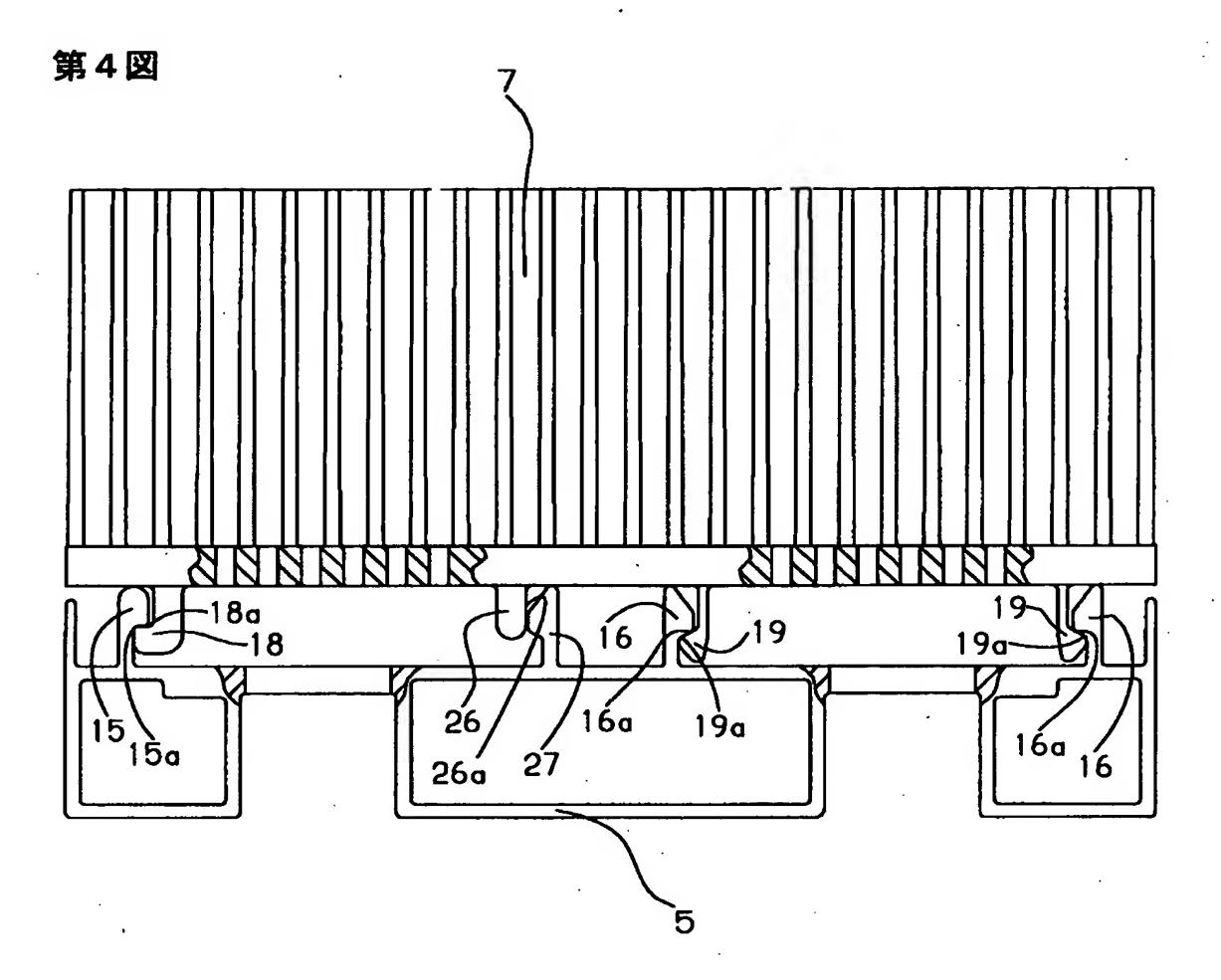






第3図





第5図

